GREENHUT DIED HARD.

REFUSED TO RESIGN THE PRESI-DENCY AND WAS OUSTED.

Defends His Action as the Head of the Whisky Trust and Defles His Accusers. Called Mayor a Lint,

PRORIA, ILL., April 17 .- The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Distilling and Cattle-Feeding Company was held in this city to-day. President Green-hut was present, contray to prediction, and called the meeting to order. Upon motion of Levy Mayer, Richard T. Hartshorne was made chairman of the meetng, and M. M. Luther, of Chicago, secretary. Greenhut wanted to put in Huggins as secretary, but this was not done. The meeting was called to order at none, but as soon as tellers were appointed an adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock to ascertain just how much stock is represented. Members of both factions watched the counting.

OREENHUT'S PRIENDS DESERT. ORKENBUT'S FRIENDS DISERT.
At 2 o'clock, the stockholders again assembled. President Grounlut was again on hand, accompanied by his son. Not a one of his old supporters was present. Even Directors leggs and Honnessey were not on hand. They were still officers of the Trust, but had apparently deserted. The report of the tellers showed that 343,000 shares of stock were represented.

nted.

The mintues of the last meeting were ad, and Levy Mayer moved that they not approved. The motion was card, only the two Greenhuts voting against it, representing

The resignations of John Beggs, as vicepresident and director, J. W. Freiburg, William N. Hobart, and L. H. Green, as directors, were read and accepted.

Mr. Greenbut then stated that these gentlemen had resigned at the request that he (Greenbut) remain as a director to protect their interests. President Greenbut, continuing, said that he preferred to send his report to the stockholders direct, as so many were reported by proxies, Levy Mayer insisted on the report being read, and Mr. Greenbut compiled. GREENBUT DEFENDS HIMSELF.

piled.

The President then said that he had served the trust for eight years to the best of his ability; that all the accusations made against him were malicious and untrue; that the errors which may have been made were made against his judgment and under his protest. He had the company as claimed. pageness and the company, as claimed, but the directors had done all that had been done; he, as president, had no apologies to make, and would soon brand the malicious lies and slanders promulgated against him. REPUSED TO RESIGN, AS RUMORED.

BEFUSED TO RESIGN, AS RUMORED.

Mr. Greenhut said the receiver had found the books of the company in a straight, henest condition; that this did not suit the reorganization committee, and that experts were employed with instructions to find irregularities and to furnish sensations for the newspapers. Mr. Greenhut said he could refate every irregularity. He spoke in biter terms of the breaking open of his safe, and said he would prosecute the offenders to the reliest extern of the law. He then presented figures to show the poor financial condition of the company, saying that the statement that McNutta is running things smoothly is untrue and absurd; that a greenhorn could not possibly do what experienced men found impossible. Greenhut was asked to resign, but declined to do so. He was thereupon removed. Greenhut called Mayer a liar and said he had got to the end of his rope. It was upon the motion of Levy Mayer that Greenhut was asked to resign. This he declined to do, and upon a motion to remove him had his alterney state to the stockholders that it was not in their power to do so. Notwithstanding, a vote stockholders that it was not in their power to do so. Notwithstanding, a vote was taken, and he was removed under protest. He will carry the matter into the

courts.

8. M. HICE TO SUCCEED GREENHUT.

The following directors were then elected: S. M. Olee, New York; J. M. Hutton, Chacimani; T. D. Wentworth, New York; W. J. Moyer, Chicago; William Scheftel, New York; J. M. Mott, Chicago; Floyd E. Jennison, New York, It was entered of record that Mr. Scheftel was elected to succeed Greenhut, so as to simplify the litigation to follow, S. M. Rice, of New York, is slated as Greenhut's successor.

S. M. Rice, of New York, is slated as Greenhui's successor.

Mr. Greenhui did not want to read his report to his enemies, but upon their insisting he read his final report. Every motion offered by Levy Mayer was voted for by everybody except Greenhui. At the time Mr. Mayer was offering the resolution for the removal of Greenhui. the latter told Mr. Mayer that he was a liar and had run to the end of his rope, but little attention was paid to this. Mr. Greenhui was removed on the charge that he was false to his trust, and an enemy to the company of which he was

RUED FOR SLANDER. Mr. Mayer had hardly concluded his remarks when a constable entered and served him a summons in a suft for 20,005 for slander, brought by Greenhut. Notices were also served on the five members of the reorganization committee, Receiver McNuita, and Attorney higuar in suits for a similar amount, all returnable in Peorla, on the first Monday in May. When the gentlemen summoned were spoken to in regard to the suits, they laughed and joked about them, saying that the action was too ridiculous saying that the action was too ridiculou childish to deserve further com

ment.
The last act of the stockholders was to rescind the action of the last meeting in ordering the non-negotiating of the remainder of \$5,000,000 worth of bonds, before provided for, and the new directors are now authorized to float them. The bonds to be put on the market amount to over \$4,000,000. The meeting then adjourned to May 8,

CONFAR OF WALL-STREET JOBBERS."

Mr. Groenbut still talks with assurance.
After the meeting he said:
"They seemed to have their own way
this afternoon, but mark my words, the
tables will be yet turned. I have no
doubt of being exonerated, and I know
I cannot be markly removed.

1 cannot be legally removed.
"The meeting this afternoon was only a confab of Wall-street jobbers, and as my removal was illegal, no acts of the new toard will amount to anything, with scheftel casting an illegal vote." The new directors will meet in Chicago The new directors will meet in at an early day to elect officers.

THE UNITED STATES AT KIEL. Uncle Sam Will Soud Thither a Fine Fleet, I's Significance.

WASHINGTON, April 17 .- The United States is to be represented at the Kiel celebration on June 19th, by the finest American fleet that has visited European waters since the civil war, headed by the armored cruiser New York, as flagship, and the triple-screw flyer Columbia, which will be detached for this purpose from Admiral Meade's fleet, when it arrives at Key West next month, with the addition of the San Francisco and Marblehaed, now in the Levant, for the proposition of American interests. Admiral American fleet that has visited European

Kirkland, now in charge of the European station, will command the squadron. The Minneapolis will be fitted up at Norfolk as the flag-ship of Admiral Meade, dur-ing the absence of the New York in Europe, which is expected to be but tem-

ing the absence of the New York in Europe, which is expected to be but temporary.

Considerable political significance is attached to the order sending the New York and Columbia to the North Sea, and through the new canal into the Baltic, where the last American war ship appeared on a mission of mercy, carrying corn generously contributed in the United States to the starving peasants of Russia. Extremely unusual are the visits of American war ships to German ports, and the Scandinaviam has been practically a sealed sea to them. The compliment paid to the German Emperor by sending such a magnificent representation, and the display of the American flag to other rations, where it is seidom seen, are expected to be productive of increased amicable relations.

The detachment of these two effective vessels at this juncture is taken as an additional indication of the confidence of the Administration that the United States is in no danger of being involved in any troubles over the affairs of American Republics, and that the Cuban and Mearaguan disturbances will be settled without our intervention, except by diplomatic representation.

THE CLERK WAS TOO ABRUPT. Hereafter He Will Look Before He

Speaks. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17 .- Once n a while President Cleveland gets by Mr. Thurber, and invades the room occupied by the subordinate clerks in the White House. On one of these occasions recently he went and stood looking down at the work which one of the clerks was doing. The man at work never looked up. He thought it was one of the other clerks, who occasionally bothered him. "What the devil do you want?" he saked. him. asked.

asked.

There was no response. The other clerks gasped for breath. A death-like stillness prevailed, and the working clerk looked up, to meet a smile on the countenance of the President. In time, an explanation followed, but it will be a long time before that White-House clerk will ask a like question until he is dead sure of the man he is talking to.

ROBERT CENTER KILLED.

The Well-Known Sportsman Knocked Off His Bieyele and Crushed to Death. NEW YORK, April 17 .- Robert Center, lubman, man of leisure, and one of the best known sportsmen in America, was best known sportsmen in America, was knocked off his bicycle and crushed to de the under the wheels of a soal wagon while riding on the western boulevard rear Seventy-second street shortly before 6 o'clock this evening. He survived inefrightful injuries he received about three hours. The dead clubman's devotion to the wheel extended back to its first introduction into this country. He was returning from Aspin on his wheel when he crashed into a coal cart. He was drawn under the wheels. The left front wheel ran over his face, crushing the skuil. The hind wheel passad over his chest and thorax, completing his ratal interies. The name of Robert Center was known everywhere in the best sporting circles in America. At the time of his death he was fifty-five years od, and was connected in some way or other with every byanch of port. Mr. Center was the son of a wealthy cotten broker, who died in 1883, leaving a large fortune. He was a member of the Union Club, the Sons of the Revolution, the Knickerbocker, the New York Yacht Club.

"GREATER NEW YORK" BILL.

It May be Amended So as to Restrict Mayor S rong's Term of Office. ALEANY, N. Y., April 17.—The Senate Committee to-night decided to report

Committee to-night decided to report favorably Senator Lexow's "Greater New York" bill which was prepared by the Greater New York Commission. The committee amended the bill by providing that the territory to be included in the Greater New York "shall be" consolidated instead of "is hereby" consolidated. The original bill provided that the commission to prepare the Greater New York charter should comprise the members of the Greater New York Commission and the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn.

The committee changed the composition of this commission and gives the Government power to appoint a majority of the members of the commission. It was rumored about to-night that the bill might be amended so as to provide for the immediate carrying out of the Greater New York plan, with a view of restricting Mayor Strong's term of office.

Damage Verdict for \$45,000,

PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 7, suit of ex-Mayor William B. Sagainst the Philadelphia Times for reached a climax shortly before not day, when Colonel A. K. McClure citior of the Times instructed his a suit of ex-Mayor William B. Strain against the Philadelphia Times for their reached a climax shortly before noon today, when Colonel A. K. McClure, the editor of the Times instructed his counsel, P. F. Rothermel and James H. Shakespeare, to withdraw from the case Colonel McClure had previously applied to the Court for the withdrawal of a juror, in order that the case could be continued for this term, but the application was overruled by Judge Gordon. When Colonel McClure amounced his withdrawal to the Court he was told that be could do as he pleased regarding the matter, and the Court stopped proceedings while Colonel McClure was leaving the court-room and while his counsel werings the defence not being represented, and ex-Mayor Smith took the stand for the purpose of rebutting the testimony giver yesterday by Colonel McClure and other witnesses for the defence. The jury, after the latest Pensioner.

Feath et the Last Pensioner.

l'eath of the Last Pensioner,

Peath of the Last Pensioner.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—The pension office is informed of the death, at the age of finety-one, of the one last remaining pensioners of the war of independence. Her name is Mary Brown. She lived near Knoxville, Teau. in 1821 she married Joe Brown, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, he being then stry-five years old, and she but twenty. She was in Knoxville March 12th, to draw her pension of \$12 a month, and though feeble, seemed good to last many years.

Novements of War Ships,

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—The flagship San Francisco has left Smyrna, finding everything quiet there, for Alex-andretta, where she will meet the Mar-biehead. The cruiser Concord left Shanghai to-nay for Nagasaki, where she will be decked. The Yorktown is on her way from Nagaski to take the station in the Yank Tse Kiang.

Killed by a Pitched Base-Ball, OBERLIN, OHIO. April 17.—George Cowan, aged twenty-one, while playing base-ball yesteriany was struck by a pitched ball behind the car and astantly killed.

Earthquake in Vermont.

BURLINGTON, VT., April 17.—There was a light shock of earthquake felt in this city at about 11:33 to-day. This disturbance was of several seconds duration.

Routed the Tribesmen.

CALCUTTA, April 17.—Dispatches from the front of the Chitral expedition say that Colonel Kelly has routed 1,500 trobes-men at Missigal. The British lost six killed and fifteen wounded, and the na-tives about fifty killed.

THE POWERS MAY INTERFERE

Russia and England Displeased With the Chino-Japanese Treaty of Peace.

PROVISIONS OF THE AGREEMENT.

France and Russia, it is Sald Will Convoke a Meeting of the Powers to Rev se the Terms of Peace-The Chice o Dynasty May Fal.

BERLIN, April 17 .- The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Frankfurter Zettung telegraphs that the French and Rusman governments are about to convoke a meeting of the powers for the purpose of revising the terms of peace agreed upon by the Chinese and Japanese repre-

LONDON, April 17 .- A dispatch to the Globe from Shimonsocki says Li Hung Chang will start for home to-day, having conceded all of Japan's demands.

The St. James Guzette says: If Japan The St. James Gazette says: If Japan declines to be frightened, Russia may come to the conclusion that she would better not try force. Moanwhile, England is benevolent and has no feeling of anger toward Japan. The opening of factories in China by Japan coes not mean that she will have a monopoly of such industries, as England could also open factories if she chose.

LONDON, April 17.—The Pall-Mall Gazette, commenting on the terms of peace between China and Japan, as defined by the Imperial edict just issued in Pekin, says the conditions are better than those mentioned in the Times' dispatches yesterday, but the cession of Formosa will surely displease England, while the cession of Port Aruthr will be objected to by Russia. Our government, the Gazette says, may safely be depended upon to do nothing, however, unless other powers take action. The Russian journals, according to dispatches from St. Petersburg, are more vigorous in their utterances than the English papers, and sound the warning that the signing of such a treaty of peace as indicated by the dispatches of the last twenty-four hours, will be only a pretude to a wider, though unnecessary, armed conflict. PROLAND'S OBJECTIONS.

TERMS OF THE TREATY. LONDON, April 17.—A dispatch to the Star from Tsin Tien, says an Imperial proclamation had been issued authorizing Li Hung Chang to sign the treaty of peace with Japan guaranteeing a payment of 200,000,000 tacks indemnity. By the proclamation Li Hung Chang is emparated to code to the Japanese the issued the proclamation Li Hung Chang is empowered to cede to the Japanese the island of Formosa and the peninsula of Liao Tung, to the fortieth degree of latitude; to sanction the opening of five new commercial ports, including Pekin, and to give Japan power to open cotton factories and other industries in China. By the terms of the proclamation import dues at open ports are not to exceed 2 per cent. Another Imperial proclamation has been issued granting a sick leave to the Viceroy of Canton and ordering him to rotire to his native province.

THE CHIN SE DYNASTY MAY FALL.

LONDON, April 17.—The Central News dispatch from Tokio 2023: The Chinese peace envoys start for Tsin Tien this afternoon, and the Japanese plenipotentiaries will return to Hiroshima to-mor-

A dispatch from Hong Kong says it is A dispatch from Hong Kong says it is expected there that the revolution against the reigning dynasty will be begun Friday. The leading Chinese of Canton are coming to Hong Kong in large numbers. A dispatch to the Central News from Toklo says peace ratifications will be exchanged within three weeks, and that the armistice has been extended to midnight, May 8th.

EARL KIMBERLEY'S SUDDEN DETURN. LONDON, April 17.—The Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who has been spending the Easter recess in the country, suddenly made his appearance in London this morning, and the Globe, on the authority of the Exchange Telegraph, says that it is understood that his return is connected with the conclusion of peace negotiatious between China and Japan.

The Standard publishes interviews with

The Standard pulsarias in the Eastern trade, all of whom express themselve as pleased with the terms of the settle ment between China and Japan. Thus have no doubt that the conclusion of have no doubt that the conclusion of peace will relieve the stagnation of the Eastern trade.

PAYMENT OF THE INDEMNITY.

LONDON, April II.—The Central News' correspondent in Tokio learns that China's indemnity to Japan is to be paid in silver in five yearly installments, also that by the terms of the treaty of peace. Japan is to receive possession of Formosa, the Pescadore Islands, the peninsula of Liao Lung, from Yin Kong to Au Ping, on the Yalu river, and an indemnity of 200,000,000 tales. No territory is to be occupied by Japan as a temporary guarantee, except, perhaps, temporary guarantee, except, perhaps, Liu Kung Tao.

FRANK LENZ WAS SHOT.

Fate of the Bicyclist Who Was Making a

Tour of the Wor'd. NEW YORK, April 17.—A cable dispatch from London announces the death of Frank Lenz, the American bieyelist, who was last heard from near Delibaba, a lawless district of Armenia. Lenz, the dispatch states, was shot on the road between Dahar and Kourtail.

between Dahar and Kouvtall.

Lenz was sent by a magazine to make the tour of the world on his wheel. He disappeared in the Kurdish Mountains of Armenia nearly a year ago, and all efforts to find him falled. On March 2d the same magazine sent William L. Sachtleben the levellat to follow in the world. the same magazine sent William L. Sacht-leben, the 'cyclist, to follow up the route taken by Lenz and search for him beyond the point where the record of his journey ceased. Several other persons had searched for him in vain before this. The last definite report shows that Lenz was on his way from Trebizorde to Erzeroum, and that he reached Dladin on May 7, 1894. From there he vould have to approach the Delibaba Fass. This region is inhabited by the nomacic Kurds, and is considered most dangerous to foreigners.

A dispatch was received in this city on April 9th of this year, in which it

on April 9th of this year, in which is was said that Lerz had been traced to was said that Lerz had been traced to Chilgani, just outside the Pass. He was said to have reached that place on May 9th of last year, and to have been well received. A receptior was given him and he became the guest of a prominent citizen of the town.

He remained in Chilgani only one night, and about a month later the report got

and about a month later the report got about that he had been killed near Koord All, one of the last of the Armenian vil-lages in the plain before the Delibaba

lages in the plain before the Delibaba Pass is reached.

The report of Lenz's death was not credited here, and efforts were made to find him. The Turkish government refused permission to Sachtleben to enter Armenia, in accordance with its policy of excluding all foreigners until a conclusion is reached by the international commission which is now investigating the Armenian outrages.

The Turkish government, however, promised to search for the missing man, but did not find him, if, indeed, any cf-

forts were made to do so. It is said that, owing to the weakness of the United States' diplomatic relations with Furkey, an appeal had to be made to the English consul at Erzerojim, and that he demanded that action be taken by the Leal subberities.

ROE DOCTRINE IS A MYTH.

RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY APRIL 18 1895.

authorities.

Lenz spoke a few words of Turkleb, and seemed to be well liked by the people through whose villages he passed. ATTY.-GENERAL OLNEY'S BRIEF.

The Government's Position as to the Pro-WASHINGTON, April 17.—Attorney General Olney this afternoon filed in the Supreme Court of the United States a Supreme Court of a technical states are brief upon the petition for a rehearing of the income tax cases. It was not expected at the Department of Justice or at the court that the Government would respond to the notice of Mr. Guthrie of the infention of counsel to ask a repearing, and at the court some surprise was expressed at the appearance of the document. The Attorney-General's brief was as follows:

follows:
"The United States respectfully represents that, if a rehearing is granted it should cover all the legal and constitutional questions involved, and not merely those as to which the court are equality divided.

ly those as to which the court are equally divised.

"I. Whether a tax on incomes generally, inclusive of routs and interest or dividends from increstments of all kinds, is or is not a direct fax within the meaning of the Federal Constitution is a matter upon which, as an original question, the Government has really never been heard.

"Its position in the argument was that the question had been settled by an expesition of the Constitution practically contemporaneous with its adoption by a subsequent unbroken line of judicial precedents—by the concurring and repeated action of all the departments of the Government—and by the consensus of all the text writers and authorities by whom the subject has heretofore been considered.

ered.

'2. The importance to the government of the new views of taxing power, announced in the opinion of the Chief Justice, can hardly be caagerated.

'Eirst Pushed to their logical conclusion they practically exclude from the direct operation of the power all the real estate of the country and all its invested personal property. Tay exclude it because, if realty and personalty are taxable only by the rule of apportionment, then the inevitable inequalities resulting from such a plan of taxaticn are so gross and flagrant as to absclutely debar any resort to it.

from such a plan of taxaticn are so gross and flagrant as to absclutely debar any resort to it.

"That such inequalities must result is practically admitted, the only suggestion in reply being that the power to directly tax realty and personalty was not meant for use as an ordinary, everyday power; that the United States was expected to reply for its customary revenue duties, imports, and excises, and that it was meant it should impose direct taxes only in extraordinary emergencies and as a sort of dernier resort.

"It is submitted that a construction of the Constitution of such visal importance in itself, and requiring in its support an imputation to its framers of a specific purpose, which nothing in the text of the Constitution has any tendency to reveal, cannot be too carefully considered before being finally adopted.
"Second. Though of minor consequence, it is certainly relevant to point out that if the new exposition of the Constitution referred to is to prevail, the United States has, under presions income-tax laws, collected vast sums of money, which, on every principle of justice, it ought to refund, and which, it must be assumed, that Congress will deem itself bound to make provision for refunding by appropriate legislation."

New York at the Atlanta Fair. ALBANY, N. Y., April 17.—In pursuance of the recommendation of the Governor that the Legislature take action in seeing that the Legislature take action in seeing that the State is properly represented at the Cotton States International exhibit, soon to be held at Atlanta, Ga, the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly will to-morrow introduce a bill. The measure will provide that Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Howard Townsend, of Mount Vernon, and Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York eity, with three commissionf New York city, with three commission-rs to be appointed by the Governor, shall constitute a committee to take charge of the New York State exhibit at the fair, which is to be held from September 1sth to December 3st, of this year. The bill will appropriate \$2,000 for the expenses of the commission. It is in order not to clace the Governor in the position of ap-cinting Mrs. Morton that sie and her colleagues were named by the committee.

The B. and O. Dividend

BALTIMORE, April 17.—The Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rali-road Company, by unanimous vote to-day decided to pass the common stock dividecided to pass the common stock dividend. This decision was reached after a long meeting of the Finance Committee Thian teeping and reached at 6 o'clock last night. The directors declared the customary semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent, on the stock of the Washington branch. The summary of the entire Baltimore and Onio system shows for the nine conths of the fiscal year 1894-96, ending March 21st, receipts of \$17.04.062, and expenses of \$11.854.096, Ls compared with \$17.05.069, and \$11.95.687 for the corresponding period of 1893-24—a net decrease of \$81.331.

Trial of Inspector M Laughlin.

NEW YORK, April II.—The third day's work in trying to secure a jury for the trial of Police Inspector William W. Mc-Laughlin began at 10:30 this morning before Judge Barrett, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. When the court closed yesterday Foreman Schneider, who was sworn in on Monday, was the only man in the jury box. There have been twenty-eight men examined during the two days preceding, from which only one juror has been obtained. The prosecution elected yesterday to try the Inspector on the fourth indictment, Fargin; him with extorting 50 from Francis W. Seagrist, Jr., on November 21, 1891. grist, Jr., on November 21, 1891.

Many more talesmen were examined to-day with the result that two more jurymen were secured. This makes the total of three jurymen so far secured to hear the evidence in the case.

Cyclone in Alabama,

Gyclone in Alabama.

FAIRFORD, ALA. April 17.—Last night about 8 o'clock a disastrous cyclone from the northwest passed across Washington county, crossing the Seaboard railway. All the houses and fences in its path were swept clean. Fortunately so far no deaths or serious injuries have been reported. The loss will probably exceed \$20,000. Two log camps owned by the Seaboard Manufacturing Commany were seaboard Manufacturing Company were blown away. The houses blown away were those of R. D. Williams, George Evans, C. F. Dees, William Bougherty, J. P. Patrick, P. W. McIlwain and Frank

Crushed by Machinery.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—A terrible accident happened this afternoon at the Brakebridge lumber mill, corner of Clio and Howard streets. George Henry, a fifteen-year-old boy, who is employed in the mill, in moving about the place was caught in the belting and drawn into the machinery. His body was whirled around and around, and he was horribly mangled. His leg was torn from his body. The machinery was stopped as quickly as possible, and the body taken from the machinery.

If Niceragua Befuses to Pay the Indomnity it Says England Will Enforce it-No. Peligerent News.

LONDON, April 17.-In an article commenting on the situation of the dispute between England and Nicaragua, the St. James Gazette accused the American newspapers of wonderful ignorance of diplomacy. The Monroe dectrine, it says, has been a doctrine for sixty-two years, yet it has never been acted upon. Whenever England has any serious differences to settle with the Republics of South America, nothing but settled internation al law will prevent her from settling al law will prevent her from settling them. The suggestion that England wants to bombard Greytown is absurd. If Nicaragua has foolishly refused to pay the indemnity demanded by Great Britain, with the knowledge of the United States, Great Britain will take such steps as the American Government was perfectly aware of at the time the demand was made.

so religious the time the demand was made.

NO RELLIGIBERT NEWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—The Nicaraguan Minister, Dr. Guzman, up to 2 P. M. to-day, had received no additional information from Managua regadring the differences between his Government and Great Britain. Nicaragua still feels that the matter is one which ought properly to be arbitrated, and her reply to Great Britain binds her to accept any conclusion which may be reached as the result of arbitration. Great Britain, on the other hand, asserts that the expuision of Mr. Hatch was in a sense an insult to Great Britain, and will insist upon the payment of the \$75,000 "smart money," although entirely satisfied to leave any of the other points in dispute to the decision of an arbitration tribunal. No belligerent news of any kind has reached the State or Navy Departments, or the Nicaraguan Minister.

Louis Baker, United States Minister to Costa Rica, Honduras, and Nicaragua, reports to the Department of State the recorganization of the Ministry of Nicaragua, as follows: Foreign Affairs, Manuel Coronel Matus; Interior, General Francisco Balladores Teran; War and Marine, General Ruchen Alonzo; Finance, Santiago Callejas.

RILLED BY AN BLEVATOR, The Carriage Descends Upon a Workman,

The Carriago Descends Upon a Workman.
Two Others Injured.

PITTSEURG, PA., April 17.—William Dean was instantly killed and John Reef and Harry Goshen seriously injured in a peculiar clevator a reident in the new Arrott building this morning. George Bailman, the Pittsburg manager for the Crane Elevator Company, was testing the elevator, and together with John Reef, who was rurning the carriage, went up to the seventh floor. Dean, who was a plasterer, had run a board across the elevator opening to finish some of his work. He evidently knew nothing of the elevator being over him. Whene the carriage started down a scream was heard, "Stop, stop." Stop, stop."
The next instant the elevator struck

The next instant the elevator struck the board that Dean had been standing on finishing his work in the hatch. Dean was thrown into the cellar of the building, a distance of some sixty feet. His lifetess body struck Harry Goshen, who was working in the cellar, and it is feared Goshen may also be fatally injured. Reef, the elevator man, was injured by jumping out of the carriage. Mr. Ballman, manager of the Crane Elevator Company, said the accident was due entirely to carelessness. Dean's neck was broken and his skull crushed in the fall.

CAMPOS' PROCLAMATION.

Promises to Implant Beforms in Return

(From a staff correspondent of the United Press.)
FANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 17.—Following the arrival of General Martinez Camof the rebellion have afready been taken General Garrich has been appointed Gov-rnor of the Province of Santiago de Cuba. General Salcendo has been ap-pointed commander of the First Givision. pointed commander of the First division, with headquarters at Santiago de Cuba, and General Le Chambre has been assigned to the command of the Second division, with headquarters at Bayamo. General Martinez Campos has issued a proclamation asking the support of the various political parties and promising to implant reform at the conclusion of the rebellion, which he hopes will be speed-

lly terminated.

HAVANA, April 17.—Captain-General
Calleja to day turned over the Governorship of the lejand of Cuba to General
Arderius, and will sail for Spain on April

"THE PRIENDS OF CUBA,"

JACKSONVILLE, April 17.—A club called "The Friends of Cuba" was or-canized to-day among prominent Cubans and business men of the city, to give aid to the Cuban patriots. The club appointto the Cuban patriots. The club appoints
ed a committee to solicit subscriptions
and to arrange entertainments and excursions. The officers-elect are; John G.
Christopher, president; D. J. Martinez,
secretary, and J. I. Munox, treasurer,
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, April 17.—Refugees from Cuba are arriving here daily The latest arrivals report that the town of Lae Palmas has been burned by the insurgent leader Cebrecoes.

REV. MR. DIXON IN A WRECK.

The Noted New York Posseher Orator PLORENCE, S. C., April 17.—Train No.

85, the south-bound fast-mail on the Northeastern railread, which left here at 3:19 o'clock this morning for Charleston, ran into a washout at Howe's Crossing. four miles below this city, and was completely wrecked. The engine passed over the washout, but the tender, mail, baggage, first-class car, and three sleepers went down. There were few passengers on the train, none of whom were killed. The, Rev, Thomas Dixon, Jr., the noted New York preacher and orator, and Robert Pettaway, the baggage-master, of Wilmington, N. C., received the worst injuries, neither serious. The train was in charge of Engineer Meadors and Conductor Thomas O. Oglesby, neither of whom were hur. To add to the horror, the two sleepers in the rear took fire from gas-lamps and vere burned. A large force is at work clearing the track. All trains are running via Sumter and Lanes. Northeastern railread, which left here at

NEWS OF THE NAVY.

Trial of the Machinery of the Maine-Lieut. Lameon Retired. WASHINGTON, April 17.-Lieutenant

R. H. Lamson was to-day placed on the retired list of the navy. Lieutenant Lamson served through the war with credit and then resigned. Later he made application for restoration, and Congress, some twenty years ago, passed an act authorizing the President to reappoint him. Action on his case was suspended until January last, when President Cleveland reappointed him. He is physically disabled, and for this reason is retired.

Lieutenant C. A. Foster, of the navy,

has been found disqualified for further service, and Secretary Herbert to-day sent the case to the President, with the recommendation that Lieutenant Foster be placed on the retired list.

Secretary Herbert has appointed a board, consisting of Chief Engineers S. L. P. Ayres, Ralph Aston, and Charles P. Howell, to make the final examination and trial of the machinery of the Maine. Paszed Assistant Engineer Reynolds T. Hale and Assistant Engineer Walter Ball are to assist the board, which is ordered to meet at the New York navy-yard next Wednesday, the 24th instant. The trial will take place at the dock, it having been decided that there is no necessity for running the vessel at sea for a period of forty-cight hours. The vessel has already had two trials, when the engines and boilers were thoroughly tested-once in the dock and at sea. The examination boilers were thoroughly tested-once in the dock and at sea. The examination is intended to ascertain whether the con-tractor has finished the machinery in ac-cordance with contract specifications.

THE NEW COITON WREVIL.

To Crush Out the Unbidden Immigrant in Southern Texas, WASHINGTON, April 17.-The Depart

ment of Agriculture has sent an addiment of Agriculture has sent an adultional expert South to investigate the habits of the new cotton weevil, which has been imported into Texas from Mexico. Entomologist E. A. Schwarz has gone to San Antonio and other points in Texas to make a study of the habits of this weevil. It is a semi-tropical insect, and, although it may thrive in the lower corner of Texas, which is semi-tropical in character, it is believed that not many generations can survive the climate of the States north of Texas, where cotton is grown. All the United States cotton belt, with the exception of this small region of Texas forming the point around Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, belongs to what is known as the lower Austrial region, and the habits of insects imported into that region are subject to change from the habits of the same insect when found in the semi-tropical region. These differences caused by the change in climate are to be the special study of the entomologist who has gone South. One thing so far discovered is that the insect cannot fly, and left to its own exertions it might not be a dangerous pest. The chief cause for alarm, however, arises from the fact that the insect is and has been carried North in unginned cotton, and after reaching the cotton bett is able to surtional expert South to investigate the North in unginned cotton, and after reaching the cotton belt is able to sur-vive the climate.

HE READ THE PAPERS.

A Farmer Who Was Too Sharp for Bunco

OXFORD, FA., April 17.-William Gilbert, a wealthy farmer of Avondale, north bert, a wealthy farmer of Avoncale, north of Oxford, was visited by bunco men Monday. A stranger came to his home and introduced himself as Truman Wallace, lawyer, from West Chester. One of his coat pockets was full of deeds and legal documents. He said that he and his father desired to place \$2,000 in a farm as safe investment for his brother's orphans. Mr. Gilbert and Wallace started and as they passed County Treaturer J. B. Puscy's residence, it was pointed out. To Mr. Gilbert's mind it occurred that Wallace was a slow lawyer, since he was not acquainted with Mr. Puscy.

As the men drove a man coming across a field hailed them, and as he got to the fence he asked when the next train would leave for "Lancastertown." Representing himself to be a routherner, he said. "The Yankees in these parts were pretty cute, but they hadn't caught him. He said his father died recently and left him a load of toad skins "Why, man," spoke up lawyer Wallace, "what are toad skins?" "I'll show you," was the reply.

The fellow untied a red handkerchief and produced a roll of notes marked \$5,000.

"These are tead skins." he said. "Genof Oxford, was visited by bunco men

55.000.

"These are tead skins," he said. "Gentlemen, I've got a game here which will enable you to win the stuff." He drew out four cards, one marked. He bet his pile of toad_skins that neither Mr. Gilbert or Lawyer Wallace could pick out the marked card. They tried and failed. The next time Lawyer Wallace bet a deed which he produced for a \$5,000 farm that he could draw the winning card. Farmer Gilbert seeing what kind of company he for home on a run. The sharpers called to him, but he didn't halt. They drove to West Grove as rapidly as possible, and escaped on the train before Mr. Gli-bert could effect their arrest. This is the second call he has had from bunco men within oix months.

LITTLE HOPE FOR DR. BUCHANAN he Supreme Court Denies His Applicat o

App slee the British Ambessador, WASHINGTON, April 17 .- The Suprem Court of the United States to-day denied the application of Robert W. Buchanan, of New York, for a writ of error and supersedeas. The decision was read by Chief Justice Miller. Buchanan is under sentence of leath for murder, and unless government interferes will be electrocuted

Monday next.

After the Court had announced the de cision, George W. Gibbon and J. J. Noah attorneys for Buchanan, immediately began the preparation of a statement for presentation this afternoon to Sir Julian statetient sets forth the fact that Buch-man is a British subject; that he has been tried, convicted and sentenced to death; that his trial was not conducted according to the Constitution of New York and of the United States; that the courts have failed to give relief, and Sir Julian is urged to immediately lay the matter before the President, in order that matter before the President, in order that further delay may be had until the claim of unconstitutionality, etc., can be investigated. This is regarded as obviously a forlorn hope. Great Britsin, it is said, never tolerates interference by other countries with due course of law (as witness the case of Mrs Maybrick), and never interposes on behalf of her own subjects, convicted of crimes, except to ask fair trial before the courts.

A Schooner Abandored at Fea. CHARLESTON, S. C., April 17.—
Schooner Centennial, Captain Somers, which left here for New York April 7th, with a cars of lumber, encountered heavy gales and became water-logged, and was abandoned on the 15th. The captain and crew were taken on the schooner Almeda Willey bound from New York to Fernandina, which arrived off Charleston this afternoon.

The New Foundland Question.

OTTAWA, ONT., April 17.—The New-foundland delegates left for home this evening. They will sail for Hallfax to morrow night. No information will be given cut concerning the conference un-nit the delegates shall have reported to their Government. their Government. St. Asaph's Foreign Book Closed, MASHINGTON, D. C., April II.—The foreign book which has been in operation near the St. Asuph track will be closed during the rest of the meeting, and the parties who have been interested in it will receive a compensation from the Virginia Jockey Club for obeying the order of the Jockey Club.

The Str kern' Place: Filled. PITTSBURG, April 17.—The piaces of the o.e hundred striking metal wheelers at Carnegie's Homestoad works have been filed with other men. No further trouble is anticipated.

FITZ LEB WINS THE PRIZE

The General Appointed Collector of the Lynchburg Listrict,

COMMISSION MADE OUT AND SIGNED

The President Makes This Appointment of a Personal Compliment to the Ex-Gov. ernor... We Will Accept the Place.

Times Bureau, Raplet Building, Washington, April 17, 1895.
The story of the appointment of Gen-

eral Fitz. Lee as internal revenue collector is exceedingly short. I have the story from the highest possible source. Yesterday Secretary Carlisle received a letter from General Fitz. Lee, in which he stated that he would accept the posttion. If the President saw fit to consider his name. Mr. Carlisle took this letter with him upon a visit to Woodley last night, and when Mr. Cleveland read it, he requested the Secretary to make the appointment. At 9 o'clock this morning the commission was made out, and when the President came in at 1 o'clock he immediately attached his signature to the document.

ocument.

The appointment is peculiarly and particularly a personal one on the part of the President, and his own letter is said to have been the only paper filed in the

case.

There is no possible question as to General Lee's acceptance. He will qualify

PROMPTLY ENDS THE FIGHT.

The sudden termination of this matter before the fight was fairly on prevented the arraying of support by the leaders in the State. It is said at the Treasury Department that neither of the senators nor Governor O'Ferrall had made any recommendations as yet.

It was rumored here to-night that General Lee was in the city, but a circuit of the hotels falled to find him. It is more than possible that he will arrive later to-night or to-morrow. PROMPTLY ENDS THE FIGHT.

THOSE ENDORSED.

Congressman Swanson endorsed George Helm for the collectorship; and Mr. Meredith this morning presented Mr. J. J. Jamison at the Treasury Department.

Congressman Harry Tucker arrived in town this morning, and proceeded at once to the White House, but owing to the fact that the President did not come in from "Woodley," he did not see Mr. Cleveland. He subsequently called upon Commissioner Miller, and declared himself in favor of Judge Brown, of Nelson county, for this position. Mr. Tucker is said to have claimed to the Commissioner that inasmuch as the Fifth district supplied the District Attorney, and the Seventh district the United States marshal, and the Eighth district, a full quota of departmental appointments, that he considered that his the Tenth district was entitled to this appointment.

MORAN'S MISFITS. THOSE ENDORSED.

MORAN'S MISFITS.

Moran's Misfits.

Mr. W. H. W. Moran, the newspaper editor for whom the prayers of Hoke Smith were so fervently offered, and whose resignation from the Tensus Bureau followed with the general exodus from this department. Pas established himself again in the net Gal. 1. 14. Mr. Moran was former, editor of the Hamilton (Loudoun county) Enterprise, but his new field of labor has been transferred to Manassas. The title of the new paper has not yet been determined, but Mr. Moran is a strong stickler for alliteration, and perhaps we may be soon confronted by the Manassas Mourner, or Mugwump, Mongret, or Matinee, or Manassas Misfit. Anyhow, Moran is going to edit a paper from Manassas, which will be a good, bright, enterprising sheet, such as newspaper experience. Intelligence, and energy can give it. The paper, Mr. Moran says, will not be the organ of any particular candidate for Congress, but in due time he shall support in the Eighth district the man to whom the majority seems to him inclined.

Ex-Senator Eppa Hunton called at the Post-Office Department this morning and had a few minutes conversation with Postmaster-General Wilson regarding a few appointments in his district, formally recommended by him, but not acted upon by Mr. Bissell.

ly recommended by him, but not acted upon by Mr. Bissell.

Hon. Richard E. Byrd was in the city for a few hours to-day, having just completed his defence of William B. Page. of Berryville, charged with forgery. Mr. Byrd left to-night for Norfolk, where to-inorrow he will confer with his associates J. S. Wise and Judge Heth, all of whom are counsel for Sam Smail in the case of libel, charged by Hon. J. E. Masey against "The Pilot." This case will be tried on May 7th.

Mr. Richard Washington, of Virginia,

will be tried on May 7th.

Mr. Richard Washington, of Virginia,
a clerk in the Treasury Department, was
promoted to a position in that department at a salary of \$1.00.

Mr. Alexander Warner and Mr. John

ment at a salary of \$1.400.

Mr. Alexander Warner and Mr. John
W. Happer, attorneys at Porthmouth,
was seen in the Supreme Court, where
they are counsel in the case of David
B. Sayre, who will be remembered was
tried before a court-martial at Norfolk, and upon a habeus corpus the
case was brought before Judge Hughes,
charges being for embezzlement, and dismissed. The Government appealed its case
to the Supreme Court, which will come
up to-morrow for final action.

Captain Monroe and Col. Newhouse,
deputy collectors, were in the city today on business with Commissioner Miller, of the Internal Revenue Department,
Total number of fourth-class postmasters appointed to-day were %, 29 of
which were to fill vacancies caused by
death and resignation. Virginia secures
one, Yancey Mills, Albemarie county, S.
A. Wallace appointed, vice M. W. Wailace dead.

Musicand His Misters.

Murdered His Mistress, Murdered His Mistress.

MORGAN CITY, LA. April 17.—A double trasedy took place at 11 o'clock last night in a disreputable house here. Adolph L. Schenech, of New Orleans, shot Mattle Francisco three times in the head with a revolver, causing instant death. He then placed the pistol to his right temple and shot himself. The couple occupied a room in the house. No quarrel was heard between them. It is thought Schenech came here for the purpose of killing the girl and committing isuicide. He was thrity-nine years of age and a member of Boyle's detective force in New Orleans. He leaves a wife and four children.

Madison to Run as an Outlaw.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—The Madisonrace track will throw open its gates
in a few days, and will inaugurate a
rigorous racing war on all opposition
tracks. As the track has been outlawed
by the Turf Congress, the officials claim
that they have nothing to lose and everyining to gain by running a meeting in
apposition to the St. Louis Jockey Club
and the East St. Louis tracks, and thereore will give owners of outlawed houses
a chance to earn good money during the
pring months.

WEATHER PORECAST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—For Arginia: Showers; northerly winds. For North Carolina: Showers; warmer in the interior; northerly winds. BANGE OF THERMOMETER.

Pollowing was the range of the the mometer at The Times office yesterda 9 A. M., 53; 12 M., 56; 3 P. M., 55; P. M., 55; P. M., 55; Average, 51.